

THE CLARION.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

For Two Dollars,
We will send THE WEEKLY CLARION to any new subscriber until December 31st, 1882. Our friends will oblige by making this known. The paper will be enlarged to eight columns, after January 1st.

SHALL the postage be reduced? Yes, if the Post Department can thereby be made self-sustaining.

Dr. Huxley has released Mr. Crosby from his obligations as lessee of the Crystal Springs Monitor, and Mr. Crosby will continue the publication of the Brookhaven Free Press.

A special census bulletin shows that in the United States there are 4,344,451 persons of ten years of age and upward who are unable to read, and 6,239,958 who are unable to write.

Secretary Henderson says that the Hubbell fund amounted to \$100,000 or thereabouts, all of which was used to carry the elections; but the scandal has even as yet carrying the Republican party demoralization blow.

At McComb City on the 24th, in the yard of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, a brakeman, whose name was Denham, was run over by the tender trucks and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE has contracted for a combination letter and envelope, which will be put upon the market in January. The sheet, envelope and stamp will be sold for three cents.

AFTER a thorough examination of the case, the grand jury at St. Louis have ignored a bill against John A. Cockerill, of the Post-Dispatch, for shooting Col. A. W. Slayback, and it is not likely that any further action will be taken in the matter.

A WRITER discussing the odious features of the Internal Revenue system says that it undermines freedom of action in political conventions. That was the way of it in the 7th Mississippi District. It made the Republican nomination.

A CENSUS bulletin shows that Mississippi has eight specific cotton manufactures—capital employed \$1,222,140. Spindles 18,278. Looms 944. Georgia, the largest manufacturing State in the South has 40 specific cotton manufactures. Capital \$6,348,657. Spindles 198,656. Looms 4,493.

MESSRS. W. BUTLER DUNCAN, C. H. Clarke, A. Iselin, Jr., Jacob Hayes, J. H. Fay, W. H. Hays, O. L. Rives, W. Waring, H. Hall, W. H. Pratt, J. P. Belmont, Jr., E. L. Russell and J. A. McMahon have been elected directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE special Congressional Committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river went down to the jetties at the mouth of the river last week, where soundings showed a depth of twenty-eight to sixty-four feet, which is conclusive as to their success in accomplishing what was promised by Capt. Eads.

THE trouble in the A. & M. College, resulting in the resignations of Dr. Roubush and Sullivan, and Prof. Wm. Roubush, has created wide spread regret among the friends of the institution. The Chair vacated by Dr. Roubush is temporarily filled by Dr. Dabney Lipscomb of Columbus—that of Dr. Sullivan, by Mr. Borrowes of Lowndes and Mr. Mason of Starkville, in the place of Mr. Roubush, Jr. The vacancies will be permanently filled in January.

THE Mississippi River Commission, strangely enough, are in "hot water." The Congressional Committee can't see why \$50,000 were expended in fitting up an office in the swamps at the mouth of the river for the purpose of Lake Providence. The best rooms in the best houses at either place can be rented at \$5 per month. But if such stealing goes on in the face of the world, how much is done under water and behind embankments?—Washington Review.

IF the Commission has squandered the money appropriated for improving the navigation of the river or otherwise improperly made use of it, we trust the fact will be brought to light. There are men on the Committee who can neither be hoodwinked, bribed nor bullied into speaking anything but the truth, and the whole truth.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large majority which the Democrats have in the next House of Representatives, some of their leaders, like Dan Voorhees of Indiana, have hinted that there will be some very thorough work done in the matter of contested seats. About seventy of such cases are reported to be in process of preparation, and it is likely that the Democratic House Committee on Elections will commit its first blunder in this direction. A large number of Republican Congressmen have been elected this year by a very small majority, and in all such cases the cry of fraud is to be raised, and the seat given to a Democrat upon the slightest chance of probability.—Chicago Journal (Rep.).

"No leaders" are accredited to commit the "Democrats in the next House of Representatives" to any such disreputable proceeding. We suppose that if there are "contested seats," each case will be taken up and considered on its merits without reference to party considerations, just as an honest court decides impartially the cases which litigants of whatever state or persuasion, religion or politics, bring before it. The vile threat was repeatedly made that a Republican majority would exclude Democrats from their seats upon pretexts trumped up for the occasion, and assign them to their defeated competitors, and it will be a sad day for the Democratic party if it should be betrayed into the view for which it has denounced the Republicans.

The Federal Election Laws Ought to be Repealed.

The agents who have been selected by the people to reform the abuses which have been practiced by the party in power, and to bring back the government to its first principles, will fall short of their duty if they neglect to use their utmost endeavors to repeal what are known as the federal election laws. They were born of a vindictive and sectional spirit, and ought not to be permitted to remain on the statute books. They were designed for the unconstitutional purpose of taking from the States the management of elections and transferring it to the general government. From the beginning of the government down to 1870, the States were left the exclusive control and management of elections. In the latter year the right was violently taken from them by the Republican party in order to perpetuate its power, and the usurpation has been fruitful of the grossest abuses of the elective franchise.

The Constitution says that "the States shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives and Senators in Congress, but Congress may make or alter such regulations," etc. Mark the language. As to the States the duty is mandatory, but as to Congress it is permissive and conditional. The clause was seriously considered in the Convention. On the one hand, it was held that it would be dangerous to confer upon the general government the power to control elections. On the other it was held that the States might fail to perform the duty and that it would be proper to clothe Congress with the power in case of such neglect. The clause was adopted with the understanding that the States were to conduct the elections exclusively, but if they failed the government might do so. Now, the States having exercised their duty to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections, there is no occasion for the exercise of the power vested conditionally in the federal government. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly decided that the States must determine who are voters, by what authority they are voters, and the time and manner of their voting.

But this interpretation was abandoned in 1870, though it had been sanctified by the custom of the Government from Washington down to Grant. Under pretence of controlling or overseeing elections for Representatives in Congress, the present laws were adopted; but as members of Congress are elected when Presidential elections are chosen, and in many of the States where State and county officers are chosen, these Federal officials appointed under the laws, in fact supervise all the elections where the times and places of holding them are the same. So far as they interfere with the election of State and county officers, they are, of course, an unmitigated usurpation. And the same is true as to elections for President and Vice-President, for the Constitution in precise terms says: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, the electors for President and Vice-President. But the usurpation is no less palpable when the Federal Government assumes to supervise and control elections for members of Congress, except the contingency contemplated by the Constitution, should arise. No such occasion exists. None existed at the time these odious laws were passed. None is likely to exist. They ought to be repealed.

A Revenue Tariff—No Discrimination.

Hon. Randall Gibson says that the Republican party at the last session of Congress brought forward a bill "to maintain the system of internal revenue, all the monopolies of the present tariff, to keep up all the exorbitant rates on blankets, on clothing, on everything worn, or consumed, or needed for the laboring man, and they then simply throw sugar overboard." That is, they proposed to keep up the exorbitant duties upon the articles which the Northern and Eastern monopolists are interested in, and to cut down the tariff on sugar, a Southern production. To say the least of it, the proposition is wholly unjustifiable. The correct plan will be to reduce the duties on every protected article to a revenue standard, without reference to geographical considerations. The duty on sugar is seventy per cent. On blankets, clothing and the like, it is about the same. Mr. Gibson will have no more right to complain of the Republicans for making the discriminations which he attributes to them, than they would have to complain of him for advocating a reduction of the duty on blankets, etc., and keeping up the duty on sugar. A tax which increases the cost of either for the benefit of a class, is equally unjust, and the Democratic party is committed by its pledges against the whole system of discrimination.

SOME of the public journals are rather too fat in attributing the Republican reverses in the late election to the River and Harbor bill. The election is claimed as a Democratic victory, and it must be remembered the bill received the support of both parties in about equal proportion. Besides, the measure was vetoed by the Republican President, and passed by the votes of both parties over the veto. The country is not prepared to condemn the policy of improving navigable rivers. It has been, and is still, the accepted rule of all parties, that internal improvements when demanded by the necessities of commerce between the United States and foreign nations, and between the States, are objects of national concern and should be fostered by the general government.

H. H. WILKINS, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Richmond, Va., and Chas. W. Goddin, a notary public have been arrested on a warrant charging them with violation of the Federal Election Laws. Wilkins is charged with forgery in procuring an illegal vote and Goddin with certifying to same knowing it to be forged. They were held in \$1,000 bail each.

There will be 401 electoral votes in 1884, and it will require 201 votes to elect a President.

The election outrages of every imaginable description now in progress in New Orleans in this city is exposing, are enough to make the angels weep. They were perpetrated to elect the regular Democratic ticket over the Independent candidates, but it is creditable to the Democratic press and the honest Democratic voters of the city, that they are the loudest in denouncing the frauds.

The Piousness, which favored the successful ticket, says in a double-headed leader:

"All good citizens will be shocked at the crime which has been committed within the very precincts of the Criminal District Court during the last 24 hours, and they will furthermore be disgusted at the singular legal proceedings which are being taken in the Supreme Court of the State to prevent an investigation into the conduct of the recent election. Both proceedings alike can only have the effect of increasing the public indignation against the crime of fraud and screening the guilty from prosecution. That the records which have been abstracted must have contained damaging testimony and important details of the fraud, will be generally believed; nay, it might possibly be construed as casting a shadow over the title of the whole administration."

The Times-Democrat, the paper of Major Burke, State Treasurer, says:

"Evidently some severe example is needed to teach a certain class of individuals in this city respect for the ballot of civilians, and the sooner such an example is made the better it will be for the community at large. No men, and no party, can afford to cover up, much more to sanction, the palpable frauds committed at the last election at many of the polls."

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

The New York Times, referring to the question of sugar classification, says:

"If the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty had not been from the first little more than a job, and not far removed from a scandalous job at that, the evidence of its mischievous working would bring its authors to a consciousness of its recklessness."

The fact that this treaty was "a scandalous job" from the first and has only been made worse by the present administration, is a fact which the people of the Pacific coast have not had the benefit of lower prices for sugar, and the benefit of an exceptional and unjust tariff discriminating against the sugar producing nations, who consume large quantities of American goods. The treaty was drawn in such a way that it continues to be a scandalous job, and it is one of the most little jobs that was ever put through Congress, and one of those which have gone to make up the sum of Republican misrule which is driving the honest and decent part of the party into the Democratic ranks. It should be one of the very first things to receive the attention of a Democratic Congress.

The duty on sugar and salt, which are both necessities of life, will be repealed or materially modified if the Democratic party should obtain the control of the Government, provided it is true to its pledges; but why the discrimination was made in favor of the Northern companies who own the Hawaiian interest we have never been able to find out.

THE New York Sun commenting upon the discredit which Justice Strong, Bradley and Miller brought upon the Supreme Court of the United States in sanctioning the frauds which were perpetrated by the Electoral Commission in changing the votes of several States upon mere pretended informalities, says that it is an open secret that Justice Harlan was appointed to the bench of that high tribunal as a reward for his services to Hayes in Louisiana; and charges in reference to the appointment of Stanley Matthews which is more serious still, that it was the product of the bargain between the late Garfield and Jay Gould, the corporation magnate by which the latter contributed a large sum of money for the election of the former as President. The Sun says the name of Matthews does not appear in the written agreement, which still exists, if it has not recently been destroyed. But Garfield agreed to appoint a Judge adverse to the Thurman act, compelling the Pacific Railroad corporations to set apart a portion of their earnings to indemnify the government for interest advanced on their bonds. Matthews had been the attorney of the Pacific Railroad corporations in the Senate during the memorable contest which ended in the defeat of Gould, Huntington, and their associates in 1878. The Sun gives furthermore, as a part of the unwritten history of the times, that when Garfield still hesitated about the appointment of Judge Robertson as Collector of this port, he was threatened with the publication of the agreement relating to Matthews. The threat brought him to terms very quickly. The publication of the agreement would have proven the late President's corrupt collusion in the disposal of a seat on the Supreme Bench.

The Grant pension bill may be considered as dead as a door nail. It passed the Senate at the last session, but was never taken up by the lower House. It will not be considered during the next session; and no one will attempt to revive it in the 48th Congress. Repeal it, a Washington telegram says.

THE Committee on Military Affairs in the House has no important subject left upon its docket, but the trouble comes from the early retirement of Gen. Grant is still resting on the calendar. The Republican majority in the House were not very active in its support, while the Democratic opponents were weary, but watched every opportunity to prevent reaching the floor. The bill was not taken up by the Republican side as he once had, and there is no probability that the bill will become a law in this Congress, and it will probably not be heard of in the next.

THE Natchez Democrat says that in a few days the N. J. & C. R. R. will receive an elegant new coach from the Ohio Falls Car Company's Works at Jeffersonville, Ind. The new coach will be a mate to the "Alice," but finished more handsomely, and will be called the "Katie," in honor of an Adams county lady, who was one of the first and largest purchasers of the railroad bonds.

THE city committee of the Independent party in New Orleans has taken steps looking to a contest of the municipal election on the ground of "extensive frauds in all the wards." It is alleged that hundreds of persons, dead or absent from the city, are "recorded as having voted." If what the Democratic press of the city state be true, there is ground for a contest.

No Greenbackers were elected to the Forty-ninth House.

Electing a President in 1882.

We have been asked to prepare and print a table showing how the electoral votes of the several States would be divided between the two parties if the States should go in 1884 as they have gone in 1882.

With pleasure, for what it is worth. It is well enough to recall the fact that an enumeration of this sort published by The Sun just after the elections of 1878, indicated a Republican majority of 51 in the electoral vote of 1880, and that the actual result varied little from this estimate, Garfield's majority in the Electoral College being 59.

In the following table we have been guided for the most part by the vote cast this fall for State officers wherever State tickets were run, and in other cases by the vote on Congressmen. There are a few exceptions to this rule. New Jersey elected a Democratic Legislature, but a majority of Republican Congressmen; we have put New Jersey on the Democratic side. But we have given to the Republicans Colorado and Kansas, although a Democratic Governor was elected in each, and Virginia, which is of uncertain political value on account of Mahone.

It will be observed that the new appointment of Representatives has carried in the total electoral vote from 339 to 441, and the majority needed for an election from the historic 185 to 201.

Dem. Electoral Votes. Rep. Electoral Votes.

Alabama	10	Colorado	3
Arkansas	7	Illinois	22
California	9	Iowa	13
Connecticut	6	Kansas	9
Delaware	3	Kentucky	12
District of Columbia	3	Louisiana	13
Florida	4	Maine	4
Georgia	12	Massachusetts	14
Idaho	3	Michigan	12
Indiana	13	Minnesota	10
Iowa	13	Mississippi	10
Kansas	9	Montana	3
Kentucky	12	Nebraska	7
Louisiana	13	Nevada	3
Maine	4	New Hampshire	3
Massachusetts	14	New Jersey	20
Michigan	12	New Mexico	3
Minnesota	10	New York	36
Mississippi	10	Ohio	23
Montana	3	Pennsylvania	30
Nebraska	7	Rhode Island	4
Nevada	3	Tennessee	12
New Hampshire	3	Texas	12
New Jersey	20	Vermont	3
New Mexico	3	Virginia	12
New York	36	Washington	3
Ohio	23	West Virginia	5
Pennsylvania	30	Total	108
Rhode Island	4	Total	108
Tennessee	12	Summary.	
Texas	12	Total elector votes	441
Vermont	3	Dem. elector votes	238
Virginia	12	Rep. elector votes	203
Washington	3		
West Virginia	5		
Total	108		

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apt. Thos. H. Woods, Singleton's
st for the Congressional nomination
district, voted for the nominee
the Meridian Mercury. Hon.
rd left the session of Circuit Court
St. Louis, and went to his home at
bia, in Marion county, and voted
n Eaton.—Sunflower Advertiser.

And it might be mentioned that
eckdale, a competitor of Van F
the nomination, took the stump
behalf.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has dism